The Middletown Transcript.

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Washington .....Letter

THE anti-Cleveland Democrats are once more saying cuss-words in connection with what they call "Cleveland luck." They say that the death of Justice Jackson has given Mr. Cleveland another lever to pull in his efforts to control the next Democratic National Convention, and every man at all familiar with national politics knows what a powerful lever a vacancy upon the U. S. Supreme Court can be made by an ambitious president, and Napoleon was never more ambitious of obtaining personal power for himself than is Mr. Cleveland. There is logic, too, in the ravings of these mad Democrats. Of course it isn't either right or decent to use the word "luck" in connection with the death of an eminent jurist like Justice Jackson; but there can be no denial that this vacancy in the Supreme Court has added to Mr. Cleveland's power; nor that he will make use of it, as he does of everything else, to help him control the Democratic Convention. Circumstances will favor him, too. Nobody will expect the vacancy to be filled until after Congress meets, although the next term of the Supreme Court begins in October, because the nomination could not be acted upon by the Senate until then, and there is an unwritten law, which has very seldom been ignored, against a justice taking his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court before his nomination has been confirmed by the Senate. This being the situation, Mr. Cleveland is at liberty to dangle this tempting bait in front of every Democrat he wishes to control, and he will not fail to do so, although in the end the place will probably go to some one of his creatures like Wilson, Olney, or Bissell. It is not surprising under the circumstances that the anti-Cleveland Democrats should be hot in the collar from other causes than the sweltering weather.

—

Washington's G. A. R. men are making preparations for sending a big delegation to the coming National Encampment at Louisville, Kentucky, September 11-13. Corporal Tanner is very enthusiastic about it. He says: "Everything conspires to make the assemblage one of the largest and most inspiring ever gathered together in this country. It will be held at a point that may be said to be central, so far as veteran organizations, both Union and Confederate are concerned. On the South will be Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, New Orleans and other cities, and on the North and West are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio other States which are just alive with Union veterans. In addition to all these favorable circumstances the dedication of the battle field of Chattanooga, which takes place only a day or two before the opening of the encampment, will tend to greatly increase the attendance at the latter."

—

Public opinion can affect even a Democratic administration. After saying that this government had no fund from which money could be taken to help the wife and children of ex-U. S. Consul Waller (who is in prison in France under a court-martial sentence believed to be unjust) who are stranded at Port Louis, Mauritius, the State Department changed front, after learning from the newspapers what the public thought of such inhumanity, and directed the U. S. Consul at the place named to secure transportation for Mrs. Waller and her children on the French steamer which sails for Marseilles, France, on August 20. The same power may eventually compel the administration to do something for Waller even though he be only a colored man. He is an American citizen.

—

It is regarded as significant that the manipulators of the Whitney boom should have passed the word around to the Whitney Democrats not to allow Mr. Whitney to be spoken of as a Cleveland candidate without contradicting it. This means, if it means anything, that Whitney's managers, who are among the shrewdest Democrats in the country, consider Mr. Cleveland's friendship a detriment rather than a help. Another significant thing was the statement of a close friend of Senator Hill, that Whitney would not be able to get the New York delegation to the nominating convention. He said that Hill had never forgiven Whitney for nominating Cleveland in '92, and would use his influence against him. It is well known that Hill controls the Democratic machinery of New York, but it has heretofore been claimed that he would support Whitney.

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An Old and well tried remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the chil softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and get no other kind.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DANGER TO DELAWARE.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:—The Baltimore *Sun* of August 2d gives a leading article descriptive of the single tax campaign that is to be begun in your State, and later on, carried into every section of the Union. The single taxers propose to pick out certain persons in your State and make of them single tax "targets," at which the taxers in all parts of the country will aim their shafts with the view of converting the said "targets" to their theory, if such it may be called. When the target is converted they will furnish him with a goodly supply of their stock in trade —arguments—and leave him to assist on the ground, while they betake themselves to another "target." By a continuation of this method they expect to get the better part of the masses enlisted in their cause and then solicit their vote for the inauguration of single tax in all of its details.

Having been made one of such "targets" myself for the past year, I know a little on the subject, in fact, I know all that is to be known. I started out a year ago to introduce a "Farm Reform" and it so belittled and antagonized single tax that, in self defense, the taxers were obliged to seek my sequestration, or conversion. They barked up the wrong tree, however, as there was nothing up the tree of my honesty to be converted to their *robbery*, and numbers of them that I have silenced, mortified and maddened can be found all over the country. If any of your good readers should therefore be selected for "targets" in the on-coming demonstration, I can give them some very effective shafts with which to turn the tables and make "targets" of the taxers themselves. In all probability, the taxers will drop out from where they know I am in. They all know me, from Hon. Tom L. Johnson and Henry George down.

One reason for their trying to capture a State is found in the ridicule I have made of them in the statement that after fifteen years of loud-mouthed vaunting they have no city or State applying their views. They think it time to make a desperate effort to begin, and they allege that the weak-kneed condition of Delaware politics and the open door offered by the State constitution for "experiments," is their golden opportunity. They have also lately seen that Washington and the District of Columbia have adopted my Farm Reform, after less than a year's preaching of it, through the press only, and they know that that which seeks to create owners of farm homes by the thousands, works diametrically opposite to their so-called theory that seeks to utterly obliterate all private ownership of land under the vain promise of bettering the condition of humanity generally.

We tried the single tax for all that it was worth for a whole year at Hyattsville in this State, and we found it detestable. The editor of the Hyattsville *Herald* wrote me the other day that the people felt like kicking themselves for ever being fools enough to allow its trial, and that they would now think of flying as soon as of again trying single tax. Single taxers also boast that their scheme is in full and successful operation in far-off New Zealand when the facts are that *it is a lie*, judging from reliable writers in magazines and papers and government reports. They have been making a desperate effort in the Western part of this State of late in and around Cumberland, but, thanks to my efforts in that vicinity, they have had to see the city of Cumberland adopt the Pingree plan this year, which is but a stepping stone to Farm Reform and a reproof to single tax. If any of your readers are approached by the smiling and confident single taxers, let them give them my card and their smile will become a frown and their confidence a shake. They know that I know that they know that they don't know what a practical reform is.

FRANCIS B. LIVESEY.
SYKESVILLE, MD.

FAVORS SINGLE TAX.

EDITOR THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT:—In many respects the editorial on single tax in your issue of the 10th inst. is the fairest we have yet been favored with. Your candor in admitting that the single tax doctrine is not altogether bad, that it undoubtedly has some good points, that there are two sides to every question and that it is well to examine the claims of the single taxers and to meet their arguments is refreshing.

No one in advocating any theory could ask more than a consideration of his arguments, unless it be that judgment or criticism be reserved until this has been done.

We are prepared to meet all objections and arguments against single tax, and since you have made several, I trust that you will allow me the use of your columns in reply. You state that the single tax doctrine is persuasive and promising but pernicious, yet unless it be in your reference to its effect on land values and the farmer, you fail to show where it is pernicious. With regard to its effect on land values if you mean that the value to the owner *as* owner would be destroyed you are entirely right. Think what the value of land is. It has no reference to the cost of production as has the value of houses, horses, ships clothes or other things produced by labor; for land is not produced by man, it has been created by God. The value of land does not come from the exertion of labor on land, for the value thus produced is a value of improvement.

That value attaches to any piece of land means, that that piece of land is more desirable than the land which others may obtain, and that there are more willing to pay a premium for permission to use it. Hence, land value arises only with the growth and improvements of the community. It is not because of what its owners have done, but because of the presence and activities of the whole population that land in Wilmington, for instance, is worth thousands of dollars an acre. Let the people move away from Wilmington and the value of land there would disappear entirely, going with them to any other place and reappearing in Wilmington should they return there. Now when we tax houses, crops, money, furniture, capital, or wealth in any of its forms, we take from individuals what rightfully belongs to them.

We violate the right of property, and in the name of the State commit robbery. But when we tax ground values we take from individuals what does not belong to them, but belongs to the community, and which cannot be left to individuals without the robbery of other individuals.

I cannot without trespassing too much on your space reply to your remarks regarding the effect of the single tax on the farmer. I will therefore only state that we believe with you, that "when the farmer prospers all prosper," and that the working farmers will, as a class, and comparatively speaking, be more greatly benefited by the single tax than any other class of producers. But the farmer who farms the farmer (the land owning farmer who does nothing but "hold" land and exact rent from the working farmer) how will the single tax effect him? Simply compel him to go to work, and there will be opportunities opened for him to work and he can amass all the wealth he desires. The last issue of *Justice* contains an article from the pen of Henry George entitled "The American Farmer." I send you a copy and will be happy to send a copy to any of your readers who will give me his name and address.

C. F. SHANDREW.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 12, 1895.
2006 Ontario street.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Ancient Scandinavian Horns.

Every midsummer day a unique concert is given in Copenhagen, such as the whole world cannot show the like of. There are kept in the Copenhagen museum a number of ancient Scandinavian horns more than 3,000 years old called "Luren." Of this collection 14 are in good condition. They have an elegant shape, and the flat metal plates at the mouthpiece show good technical perfection and a developed taste for art. They are in different pieces fitted together. They were found buried in moorland, and their good preservation is believed to be due to the turfy water. They are of very thin metal and generally seven feet long. They were always found in pairs, the one in tune with the other.

A few years ago it was found out by Dr. Hammerich that they could still be blown or played upon. Their tones resemble those of the tenor horn, and they have a soft but powerful sound. Some are tuned in C and E sharp, others in D, E or G, and these tones form an accord, but no "scala." The midsummer concert is held as follows: On a balcony in the court of the princely palace in which is kept the Northern museum two members of the royal "capella" blow tunes on two of these primeval horns. An enormous crowd fills the court, the streets, the marble bridge and the neighboring square as far as it is possible to hear the sounds. —London News.

How She Marked Her Wheel.

This is the way a bicycle girl marked her wheel so that her name cannot be rubbed out or removed in case her bicycle should be stolen: "I scraped away the enamel and left a perfectly clean, smooth surface. Then I painted my name on it with ordinary paint and allowed it to dry. Next I touched the surface with nitric acid, which ate into the exposed places, but left the steel under the paint in its original condition. I removed the paint from the letters with turpentine, and you can see what a success it has been. Remember, though, to polish the steel before you do the lettering and varnish the letters to protect them from the weather."—Chicago Post.

Criticism on Adelina Patti's Debut.

A writer in the London Morning has unearthed a curious piece of musical criticism from The Athenæum of 1861. The writer—it was no doubt H. F. Chorley—says of Adelina Patti's debut that her voice was "developed to the utmost if not already fatigued," and that "a blind man might imagine himself to be listening to a singer past her prime."

THE PASSING OF THE HOSS CAR.

I uster think a score of years,
Mebby twoscore years, ago,
At times I fetched a load of hogs
Or steers from "down below,"
An then staid overnight, ye know,
To kinder git a smell
Of how they do things here in town—
The people that are swell—
That runnin reg'lar little cars
To haul folks up an down
Was jist about the smartest thing
That I had ever known.

I uster ride out to the barns
Jist to ketch on to the way
They had of doin all the work
To make the bizness pay.
They had a couple dozen cars
An hosses by the score—
I counted up to sixty once
An know they had some more—
An piles of corn an straw an hay
Stacked to the very door,
An a feller allers on the watch
To buy a leetle more.

On Sat'days, when the country folks
Would load a wagon down
With taters or a cord of wood
To fetch it into town,
They'd hitch up on the off side
Of some steady goin hoss,
A filly, three year old or four,
Jist to show her who was boss,
An git her us't to city ways
An the noises of the road,
The joggle of the wagon
An the pullin of the load.

An w'en they passed the car barn
The feller there on guard
To catch an extra load of hay
Would holler out, "Hey, pard,
W'at'll ye take fer that bay mare?"
An then he'd mosey out
An pat the filly on the back,
An look into her mouth.
"I'll give ye seventy-five," says he,
An 'low the market's poor,
But after dickerin half an hour
He'd buy fer twenty more.

Them good ole poky hoss cars!
Too slow fer modern ways,
They'll soon rot with the stagecoach,
The pride of earlier days,
An hosses of the future
Will prance along the street,
Their nostrils snortin lightnin
An a trolley pole for feet.
An if that is rather tedious
Fer Yankee enterprise
I reckon they kin quit the earth
An navigate the skies.

—Chicago Tribune.

Ballyhooly Lemonade.

Mr. Balfour has in his day been the victim of the irrepressible lobbyist. During his tenure of the Irish secretaryship he received one morning in March (being St. Patrick's day) at the house of commons an oaken octagonal shaped box about ten inches in length. On the box being opened a bunch of shamrocks with a card bearing the inscription, "From a sincere admirer," was found inside, and underneath a layer of some white compound, through which could plainly be discerned a steel spring. Mr. Balfour is not a timid man, but the contents of the box were sufficient to excite uncomfortable thoughts of dynamite and infernal machines in the mind of the bravest.

The chief secretary, therefore, deemed it well before further explorations to send for an official of the house of parliament who is a bit of an analytical chemist, and on his arrival they both set to work to unravel the mystery in Mr. Balfour's room, much to the terror of the private secretaries, who were momentarily expecting a terrible explosion. For a moment the chemist was puzzled, but putting a particle of the compound upon his tongue he discovered that it was simply sugar impregnated with lemon.

On turning the box upside down out rolled an antiquated corkscrew, a spiral spring and a well worn nutmeg grater, and on the bottom was a paper bearing these words: "Buy the whisky yourself. You can then concoct the famous lemonade of Ballyhooly."—Macmillan's Magazine.

How the Human Race Is Vanishing.

A study of the military records of Europe proves that in 1610 the average height of man was 5 feet 9 inches. During the following 100 years this average decreased to 5 feet 7 1-2 inches. In 1790 the average was only 5 feet 6 inches, and in 1820 it was but 5 feet 5 inches. At the present time it is but 5 feet 3 1-2 inches. It is an easy mater to deduce statistics from the above figures to prove that human stature is gradually on the decline. Figuring upward, using the same ratio, we find that Adam's sons and neighbors averaged 16 feet 9 inches in height, and at the opening of the Christian era the average height was a fraction over 9 feet. Looking into the dim future, we can see a time only 2,000 years hence when human stature will be reduced to an average of only 15 inches.—St. Louis Republic.

Selfish.

He—Then I am to understand that you absolutely reject my offer?

She—There is really nothing else for it.

He—Well, I think it very selfish of you. Here I've actually gone and purchased a guide to Margate for our honeymoon.—London Tit-Bits.

He Knew His Mother.

Mrs. Williams is a widow with three boys, whom she has brought up with great firmness. It is one of her rules that obedience to her commands must come immediately and explanation, if at all, at her leisure.

"Freddy," she said a short time ago to her youngest boy, aged 7, "I am going to do something in a few days about which I want to talk to you a little."

"Yes'm," responded Freddy meekly.

"I am intending to marry Dr. Morse next week on Monday," said his mother, and then she paused for a moment.

"Yes'm," said Freddy again, and then he added, with a look of awe on his small face, "I s'pose Dr. Morse won't know anything about it till the time comes, will he, mother?"—Youth's Companion.

Better All Around.

"You say you earn more money by your pen than you did a year ago?"

"I do."

"How's that?"

"I stopped writing stories and began addressing envelopes."—Pick Me Up.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.

A Few Points That Will Prevent Throat Trouble if Observed.

"If only people would remember to breathe through the nose, if only they would think for a moment of the functions of the nose, I would have scarcely anything to do in my profession," said a well known throat and ear specialist to me the other night.

"Yes! Free nasal breathing is the essential of a healthy throat. The nose is the medium made by nature to transmit the air to the lungs. Its passages are provided with a slight growth of hair, which acts as a sieve in purifying the air we breathe. These hairs collect the dust particles, and because of the natural supply of moisture in the nose the air is sufficiently dampened in passing through not to irritate the lungs and throat.

"On the other hand, people who breathe through the mouth will always have a dry, parched throat, and are sure to be victims of hoarseness, and sooner or later will suffer from lung trouble.

"It is the natural outcome of the misuse of nature's organs of respiration. It is true that singers breathe through the mouth, but it is only while singing that they resort to this method of breathing, and it is done only and solely because sufficient breath cannot be taken into the lungs at a single inspiration to balance the great amount given out in the production of the singing tone. The demand is very great, and the supply must be equal to the demand for singing production.

"On the other hand, no one has ever seen a thoroughbred singer while exercising, other than the voice, use his or her mouth for the purposes of breathing. This saves the throat from becoming excessively dry, a natural result of which is hoarseness, and keeps the passages to the lungs well protected from the dust and microbes of disease.

"The cause for mouth breathing lies in defective nasal passages. This nasal obstruction is known as adenoid. It is a kind of vegetation growth at the point where the nose and throat join. It is the cause of that common malady known as nasal catarrh. It will also cause chronic laryngitis, which is a source of untold annoyance. To remedy any such trouble it is necessary to have the obstruction removed. The old method was to burn, but the physicians of today consider this dangerous. It is a simple process to remove them with the trepan, saw or knife. It takes but a few minutes and is almost painless. This bony growth is often the cause of earache among children. This is due to the pressure upon the eustachian tube, which leads to the ear, and often results in complete deafness. It is advisable, therefore, to attend to any such growth as soon as it becomes noticeable. The first symptoms are those of breathing through the mouth and "snoring" while asleep. The special remedy is to make the patient breathe through the nose and so save the throat from all irritants, cold sponge baths and refrain from the use of cologne and alcohol in the bath. Clear cold water and friction will do more to make the body healthy, the throat and chest strong and the skin clear than any other known process. The Greeks and Spartans never used anything but clear cold water for the bath, and they have always been recognized as the perfection of strength and health.

"Just here it will be well to add that bicyclists must have free nasal breathing if they enjoy the greatest benefit from this sport."

Poison Ivy.

That the poisonous principle of Rhus toxicodendron resides in the bark as well as in the leaves is proved by the fact that men who have to deal with logs and lumber suffer from the poison when they work in the woods in winter. My father has been severely poisoned by handling logs in the millyard with dry vines attached after they had been cut several weeks. The volatile character of the poisoning is proved by the well known fact that susceptible persons are affected by passing to the leeward side of this rhus. A neighbor of mine undertook to kill out some of the plants by pouring boiling water over them, and the vapors arising carried a sufficient infusion of the poison to produce a very serious case of poisoning. A workman in our garden whenever he has occasion to meddle with the ivy always pulls one of the small leaves and eats a piece of it, asserting that the workmen on the railway along whose embankments the plant abounds always do this as a preventive measure and with success.—Garden and Forest.

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McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 17, 1895.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In justice to ourselves and to you we wish to state that the circulation of the TRANSCRIPT is over 1,200 copies weekly and has been for the past five months. We believe this to be at least 25 per cent. greater than any other country weekly in the county. This statement is made merely to correct an erroneous impression which obtains in certain quarters.

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.

"Are you not afraid of speaking so plainly in your paper; of giving day and date; naming person and place, and all the circumstances of matters so interestingly and yet so pointedly stated in your editorial columns?" inquires a distant friend. "Afraid" of what? Of course physical harm is not referred to. "Afraid" of losing in popularity? of driving away custom? Yes, perhaps; but does the faithful preacher of the gospel cease to rebuke sin because perchance he may hurt the feelings of the sinner? The TRANSCRIPT is not preaching the gospel of Christ, or not directly, but its chief desire is to proclaim the truth, and nothing but the truth. It freely gives to others all that it asks for itself, liberty to hold and proclaim honest views which it believes will promote the general good. The TRANSCRIPT does not hold that it is always right and those opposed to it are ever in the wrong, but it does hold that truth is not afraid of the light, runs not away from a public discussion, and it is the day light of popular evidence that the TRANSCRIPT seeks.

As to the method, that is somewhat a matter of choice, but the preacher who does not say occasionally, face to face with the offender, "thou art the man," will never accomplish much for his Master, though he may gain popular applause because of his smooth sentences and polite preaching. And the newspaper that denounces crime and rascality in general terms, suffering the offenders within its special territory to escape merited chastisement, cannot properly serve the public, though it may fill its own coffers and grow wealthy by its indulgence. It is often a matter of choice between duty, when conscience has not been hardened, and selfish gain, and yielding to the latter the recipient grows wealthy while the public is fleeced. The conscienceless newspaper, the paper whose editorial opinions are for sale either for filthy lucre or for party office, is an abiding evil in any community. The paper governed by patronage in what it says or fails to say, is not far behind the others in its harmful influence. To wards such papers what shall be the attitude of the honest, independent press? To answer in a word, the TRANSCRIPT would say, tell the truth, the whole truth, and tell it plainly, giving time and place, and person and circumstance.

These reflections apply more particularly to the large city dailies rather than to the country weeklies, but that which is true of one in its wider field is true of the other in its more limited sphere. We do not believe in denouncing a community when only certain well-known individuals of the community are the offenders. Nor do we believe in railing against a party when certain well-known leaders of the party only are guilty. It is a wrong to the community and to the party. Of the latter offence we think the most of our Peninsula contemporaries may be charged. We do not mean to set in judgment upon them but have had occasion to call attention to these matters in particular instances. Especially is this true of our esteemed contemporaries, the *Every Evening* and *New Era*, in their partisan attitude upon "bribery" and their failure to take sides with the tax payers against the payment of the special constables. Plain words have been spoken, as the occasions demanded plain speaking, but it has all been without personal feeling on the part of the TRANSCRIPT, and when an opportunity to commend the *Every Evening* for its liberality toward the unfortunate victims of the supposed mad-dog offered itself, it was most cheerfully embraced. The TRANSCRIPT'S commendation should not occasion surprise from its standpoint. It believes in justice. When its neighbor is right it approves, and when its neighbor is wrong and is doing the country a wrong by promulgating erroneous views, the TRANSCRIPT must condemn. It is not a personal feeling but a public duty, and the editor may condemn the course of a con-temporary while he appreciates the good qualities of its editor. To the uninitiated this may seem strange, but stranger yet would appear the familiar friendships of many of our national statesmen who upon the floors of Congress declaim against the party wrongs of an opponent and perhaps arraign the opponent in the most severe terms in public to meet in most cordial fellowship in private. Nor is this deceit. It is statesmanship. The man is foolish and narrow in church, in politics, in society, who can see good only in his own individual views. We all need to cultivate a more liberal spirit.

The amenities of journalism from our standpoint require us to tell the truth without malice, to tell the whole truth in plain and unmistakable English, and to show a generous spirit by non-reference to unpleasant mistakes when the evidence of conviction and repentance is manifest. Believing that a brother is wrong it becomes our duty to show him the error of his way and to lead him back to the right path. Is the TRANSCRIPT wrong in this matter? If so, who will become its Moses to lead it through Canaan?

SINGLE TAX.

"Justice to all, oppression to none," is the motto under which the TRANSCRIPT desires to work. It was with this view that it gave the advocates of Single Tax a hearing, though from the first we found nothing in the theory, as set forth by the gentlemanly speakers who came to Middletown, to commend it to our favor. The speeches, so far as we have heard them, consist of boastful promises of what their theories, put in practice, would do, tending to array labor against capital. That which is true of the "campaigners" is doubly true of *Justice*, the Single Tax organ, published in Philadelphia. It announces in a display column a dozen or more meetings for Saturday in Delaware, making the boastful claim that

THE SINGLE TAX
WILL LOWER RENTS
INCREASE EMPLOYMENT
AND RAISE WAGES

and yet editorially there is not a line of argument or proof to support the proposition. How can it do it?

It is by a division of the property which people now hold in land. The man who has invested the results of years of labor in real estate, the savings of patient toil, is to have it taken away from him by the Single Tax advocates, and this will "lower the rents, increase employment, and raise the wages" of those who by idleness and shiftlessness now have nothing. If you think the TRANSCRIPT is mistaken read the letter of Mr. C. F. Shandrew, in another column. He admits that Single Tax would destroy the value of land to its owners, denying that there are any owners, and *Justice* says "when the land owners of Delaware or any other part of the earth can show a title deed from the Creator, they can talk of their land, but until they do they had better not raise the question of stealing." How do they propose to deprive the people of their lands? By taxing it away from them. You may call it robbery, but being done legally, they can well ask in the language of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" Read the letter of Mr. Shandrew which is interesting in what it fails to say as much as in what it does say. He gives no information as to the amount of tax it takes to run our State government nor how that tax would be distributed. He failed to explain the sixth reason in their argument for entering Delaware—"the preponderance of manufacturing industries (in the State) in proportion to the agricultural interests," which is self-evident proof that in the opinion of its advocates the Single Tax is not beneficial to the farmer as compared to the mechanic and that plank of the platform appeals to the selfishness of the latter.

The TRANRCRIPT appreciates the compliment to its fairness and commends the gentlemanly tone of Mr. Shandrew's letter. As much cannot be said of the boastful letter, also given elsewhere, from Mr. Livezey. He would make it appear that to point his little finger at the advocates of the Single Tax they would melt away like the mist before a California sun. The letter is not all egotism, however, and is given for the information it contains. From appearances the service of Mr. Livezey will be needed in this State. The Single Tax is making some headway in Wilmington, and especially among the people out of employment. It is but natural that it should. That it can gain a footing in the State we do not believe, but the way to meet it is not by ridicule. Argument should be met with argument and the fallacy of the doctrine should be pointed out. That many of the advocates of Single Tax are sincere we have no doubt, believing in the theory, but the people whom it attracts, the idle army who favor a general distribution of the land to-day by taxation, will be ready to advocate and to vote for a distribution of personal property next year that they may enter into the enjoyment of other men's labors.

The TRANSCRIPT has stated that these advocates of Single Tax are Democrats. They are not Single Tax men because they are Democrats, since but few Democrats believe in the doctrine, but they are free traders and cannot be Republicans. The majority of the men now advocating Single Tax in Delaware were advocates for the election of Mr. Cleveland the past three presidential campaigns from the stump It is presumed they were in the employ of some committee and talking for pay, after the manner of the regular campaign orator. It is apparent then that this is more of a Democratic battle in Delaware, but the TRANSCRIPT recognizes the danger to the peace and prosperity of the State, the evils arising from the disturbing of land values, presumably the most stable in the world, and its best efforts shall be given to protect the rights of the people, and especially the interests of the farmer who in our opinion has the most to dread from these men who have come among us to revolutionize values and in effect to turn the State upside down. The time to correct an evil is in the very beginning. The press of the State should meet and vanquish the Single Tax. There is danger in delay.

DOES NOT ARGUE.

Justice, the Single Tax organ, refers to our esteemed co-temporary in the following manner in its last issue:

"The Middletown (Del.) New Era has not yet reached that stage of intellectual development which is necessary to intelligent discussion of the single tax proposition so it reprints the following from an alleged farmers' paper:

"If a man has a farm and is industrious and progressive, improves his farm with a good house and barn, fences and outbuildings, his land is worth more and he should pay more taxes than the man who is lazy and lets his farm and buildings go to wreck because he is too indolent to work, and non-progressive in his habits. The idea that the magnificent hotel, the grand opera house and the mammoth business block should be exempted from taxation is preposterous. Well, says the single taxer, we tax the ground on which they stand. That may be true, but what of the building and the immense fixtures and the business transacted in those buildings? This single tax would be the rich man's delight, and the glory of the money shark who never owns a foot of land."

If the single tax is the "rich man's delight" why is it that they are practically unanimously opposed to it. Watch the rich men in Delaware and see how they stand on the single tax question."

To us it appears that the Single Tax organ is guilty of the very thing of which it charges the *New Era*—a failure to discuss the merits of the question. What does it matter if the argument is from an alleged farmers' paper?" To sneer at the farmers' paper will not make a single taxer of the farmer. If the Single Tax is a good thing, let the people have the information through the organ of the idea, for apparently it is but an idea, and not try to hood-wink them with promises that are vain and vissionary.

But why would not the Single Tax be "the rich man's delight?" Where is the wealth of the country? Is it in the land? When Congress was discussing the Income Tax last winter, was it not demonstrated that the centralization of wealth is in corporations, in stocks, in bonds, in anything else than in the land? It was claimed that the rich man thus escapes taxation, and through the decision of the Supreme Court he will continue to escape. Now the Single Tax advocates propose to remove all taxation from the rich man's magnificent home, from his fast horses and fine equipages, and to place it on the farmers. If that is not "the rich man's delight," what is it? The manufacturer is to escape also, and the farmer is to pay that share of the taxation. Farmers of Delaware, what do you think of it? It is only a theory, an untried theory with alluring promises that are all as yet "in the air," and its adoption in Delaware would mean to disturb all values in real estate and necessarily all other values, and would result in business chaos. Do you want it?

This is not a political question, though as we have said its advocates are free traders and necessarily not Republicans, but the circumstances compel us to the conclusion that the Democratic papers of the State have done more to bring the Single Tax brigade upon us than all things else, because of their cry that the State is for sale, that the Republicans bought it last fall. If they did the Democrats have been equally guilty for thirty years past, and the same evil obtains elsewhere.

But the Single Tax is upon us, and it is getting a foothold. We are not alarmists, and let good times only return it will die a natural death, but if by any misfortune the past two years should be repeated in the next two, no man can tell what influence their boastful promises may have on the voters. Single Tax men are in earnest. This time last year the writers attended large and enthusiastic meetings of the Single Tax held weekly, in Los Angeles, Cal. They have there a large society and to all appearances the numbers were increasing. Similar societies in all the large cities are contributing to the "campaign" in Delaware. One of the uniformed orators told in our sanctum this week of the "encouragements" they are receiving; how one young man in New York city, earning fifteen dollars a week, regularly contributes six of it to the "cause." With the whole country turned lose on Delaware, who can tell the results?

It appears to us that before any further advancement is made a patriotic and concerted effort on the part of the papers should be made to meet the theories of Single Tax. It is weak to ridicule unless they fail in arguments as *Justice* does in the clipping above. The argument of *Justice* is certainly no stronger than that of the *New Era*. The query is, Has it arguments, or only boastful promises? Let the one be met in a convincing and dignified manner; the people are not to be fooled and they will take care of the other.

HELPING THE EDITOR.

"I cannot edit a newspaper but I can run a farm," said one of New Castle's most successful farmers to the writer recently as he stood in front of the large and comfortable mansion, admiring the well-cultivated fields and carefully kept orchards. "But you *can help* to edit the paper and to make it more interesting and more useful to the public," was the truthful response. The editor of a newspaper should be a man of the people, keeping his finger always upon the public pulse, that he may be abreast of the times and render the most efficient service. He can do this only through intimate relationship with the leading men of his community. He must have sufficient independence of character and thought not to be dominated by any one man or set of men, but be capable of weighing the testimony of all, and of gathering the truth from every source.

The editor is not seeking patronage when he invites the farmer into his sanctum for a talk about the crops, or when he calls upon the business man to discuss the conditions of trade. He is after information that may be of interest to his readers and of profit to them. And the value to the editor of confidential talks with business men and thinking men, can scarcely be over estimated. It keeps him upon the right track, broadens his views, and is a help not only to him but to his readers. Of course he respects the confidence of men and learns many things that he is not permitted to use directly in his paper, but it is indeed a poor conversation in which the reporter or editor does not get some news item or suggestion that he can use. Talk freely then with the editor. Help him to make his paper a good one, a fair exponent of an intelligent and prosperous people.

PRISON REFORM.

G. Grosvener Dawe, a pedestrian representative of the *Review of Reviews*, whose peripatetic wanderings in Delaware are not unknown to the readers of the TRANSCRIPT, had an interesting article on the workings of the Maryland Penitentiary in the *Delawarean* on Saturday. The institution has 716 prisoners and it claims to have been more than self-supporting for the past five years, netting last year $11,345.24 over expenses, and in the five years past $26,850. The prisoners are required to do two-thirds or three-fourths work and are paid for all overtime. Last year they had to their credit $10,230, or a trifle less than fifteen dollars to each of the inmates, which is no trifle to the convict when he obtains his freedom.

Mr. Dawe makes some comparisons with the Delaware system or rather lack of system, not at all complimentary to the powers that be in this State. The *Delawarean* in commenting on the article says:

"In Delaware we have the misfortune of a most wretched system. The maintenance of convicts at the public expense in enforced idleness is an unjust burden upon the people and also a calamity to the criminals. Good public policy demands that they should be employed at some useful labor. In this way they might not only earn their keep, but be taught habits of industry, have their tastes diverted from criminal pursuits to useful occupations, and come out of the prison better and reformed men."

Who is responsible for this condition? Who have been in power in this State for thirty years past? The party of the *Delawarean*. Who defeated the workhouse bill advocated by Chief Justice Lore who demonstrated that it would pay its way? It passed the Republican House, and met its defeat in the Senate where but one Democrat voted for it. Why? We do not know. We do not think this is a partisan question, but when the Democratic papers so unjustly denounce the Republicans in the General Assembly, and we look at the record and find that on all progressive questions the majority of the Republicans were on the right side and that the Democrats are responsible for the defeat of the legislation the people wanted and which they had a right to expect, we can but cite the facts to the chagrin of our esteemed co-temporaries.

And when we look at the public institutions of the State—in our mind—and notice that in thirty years the ruling party has not established one nor made a single public improvement, we wonder that in sheer disappointment at their failure they do not turn over the government to their political opponents. Do we wonder? well scarcely, when the fat offices are considered and we see in the very desirable salaries and emoluments the way the taxes go. Prison Reform! Will the people ever get it? Constitutional Reform! Half a century in bondage. We are all prisoners, only being allowed to earn our taxes outside the prison walls. Verily! verily! when is the year of Jubilee?

Reduced Rates to Boston, Mass.

From August 24 to 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Boston, Mass, going and returning by the same route, at a single fare for the round trip, account Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, to be held in Boston, August 26 to 30. The tickets will be good to return leaving Boston not later than September 10, and must be used to destination of Pennsylvania Railroad not later than midnight of September 11.

Excursion tickets, good going via one route and returning via another, will be sold on the same dates at a slight advance over the one-fare rate for the round trip.

MY MARYLAND.

Crisfield is threatened with a water famine on account of the long drought, and the inhabitants are purchasing water by the barrel.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: Rev. R. K. Stephenson refused to preach Sunday night at Stevens' woods camp-meeting, near Chrisfield, because confectionery was sold on Sunday.

A Chestertown gentleman on Monday refused an offer of 50 cents per basket for his two orchards of fruit. While one orchard was principally Reeves, Crawfords and other fine varieties, orchard No. 2 was principally of Smock.

The trustees of Kennedyville public school have selected Arthur Harris as principal of the school for next year, vice Prof. L. J. Smith resigned. Mr. Harris is a son of James S. Harris, of Still Pond, was graduated at a college in Pennsylvania and is an intelligent and highly cultured young gentleman.

ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs, and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. **FROM** When all things had failed I determined to try S. S. S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible Eczema was gone, not a sign of it left; my general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have since recommended **CHILDHOOD** S. S. S. to a number of friends for skin diseases, and have never yet known a failure to cure. GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

S.S.S. Never fails to cure, even after all other remedies have. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

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WM. B. SHARP & CO.,

Fourth & Market Streets.

The store will be closed every evening at 6 o'clock during August.

Commencing Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock the last general sale of reduced

Cotton Goods

for this season will take place.

Everything in the way of Washable Cottons for dresses will have to make place for Fall goods now arriving.

These great bargains are catalogued below and will prove profitable reading to any hunter for goods of this description. All of our

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in a splendid assortment of colors 3½c per yard for 10c qualities. All of our

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15c goods, for 5c per yard. All of our

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Linen Percales

5c per yard from 12½c All of our

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for 12½c per yard, 25c grade.

All of u 15c grade for

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A special offering in

White Goods

Remnants of India Linon and Victoria Lawns.

10c quality for 5c
12½c quality for 6¼c
15c quality for 8c
20c quality for 10c
25c quality for 12½c

Special offering in

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One lot reduced to 25c each, regular 50 and 60c Waists, odd sizes. Silk Waists and the regular lines reduced one-half.

Silk Gloves

in tans and modes, sizes only 7, 7½ and 8, superb 50c qualities, will be closed out for 25c per pair.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

EAST END STORE

Business at the East End Store, Mr. Kumpel's old stand, has been very satisfactory thus far. Customers who have come once return again, and new ones visit the store daily. My determination is to please.

The Groceries are always fresh. New Dry Goods and Notions this week. The

SPECIALTY

for the week is a genuine surprise, Lancaster Ginghams at 4c. At cost! Certainly. Examine it.

Have you thought that by buying at the East End you may escape the Saturday night crowds about the corners, so unpleasant to ladies.

Highest prices allowed for country produce in exchange for goods.

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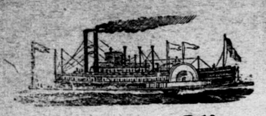

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Friday 9th, 12	m	Saturday 10th 7½ p m
Monday, 12th, 1	p m	Tuesday 13th, 11 a m
Wednesd'y14th 2½	p m	Thursday15th, 12 m
Friday 16th, 4½	p m	Saturday17th, 2 p m
*Monday 19th, 7	p m	*Tuesday 20th, 4½ p m
Wednesd'y21st 9	p m	Thursday 22d, 6 p m
Friday 23d, 11¼	a m	Saturday 24th, 7½ p m
Monday 26th, 2	p m	Tuesday 27th, 11 a m
Wednesd'y28th 3½	p m	Thursday29th, 12 m
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239 Men's Suits at $ 5.00, worth $10.00
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To Cure

weak stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, waterbrash, rising of food, heartburn, nightmare, coated tongue, offensive breath, jaundice, bad complexion, liver-spots, yellow eyes, constipation, palpitation of the heart, and short breath after meals, dyspepsia, and all its symptoms, take

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills.

Eat plenty of good nourishing food. A pill after each meal. 25 cents at druggists'.

Send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York.

J. FRANK BRINKERHOFF

PECIALIST IN LENSES FOR THE EYE

Philadelphia, Pa., will again be in MIDDLETOWN,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th

AT MY STORE.

Nothing about a person, except his brain, is of as much importance as his eyes, therefore, none but one who by hard study and constant daily practice has made for himself an undoubted reputation should be consulted.

If you have headache or a tired feeling over your eyes, you evidently have some eye trouble that can be relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses.

He guarantees every pair of glasses ordered to be satisfactory, and expects to win your confidence by his skill and accurate manner in which he gives you improved and comfortable vision

THE EXAMINATION IS FREE.

WATCHES .....JEWELERY SILVERWARE and Novelties

Mrs. Thomas Massey,

WEST MAIN STREET.

Lumber!

Hardware!

Mill Work!

Paints

Fencing Wires!

Coal, hard & soft.

Wood, ready sawed!

Building Lime!

Agricultural Lime!

Drain Tile!

&c., &c., &.

Large Variety Best Quality

Lowest Prices!

GEHUKILL,

Middletown, Del.

Stove... Repairs

A Specialty

...AT..

W. S. LETHERBURY'S

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly Attended to.

As the Season Changes

Our stock changes. Where you found Blankets and Robes during the winter, you now can find SUMMER COOLERS, SHEETS and DUSTERS. We have the largest stock of

FLY NETS.....

bought by anyone in the State. We bought them when leather was low and we will give you low leather prices.

Why have your horse suffer when 40c. will buy him a good cover?

Dusters from 40c. upwards.

Leather Nets at all prices.

Have made no advance in prices of Harness, as we have enough leather in stock until September 1, 1895 at low prices.

J. C. Parker.

DIAMOND STATE HARNESS,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOBBER OF DUSTERS, NETS, SHEETS, BLANKETS AND ROBES.

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?

If not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy

Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y

D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
G. B. MONEY, Delaware

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Peverley.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, Dr. J. V. Crawford; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens' National Bank.—President, Henry Clayton; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Town Hall at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 17, 1895

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF BEEHIVES.

Popular Styles of Hives—The Size That Meets the Greatest Favor.

At present there are only two or three styles of hive used to any great extent. The one in most general use is the Langstroth. The hive is simply a box without top or bottom, having rabbets upon two opposite inside upper edges. In these rabbets rest the projecting ends of the top bars of the hanging frames. This hive is set upon a board having a raised rim around its outer edge upon three sides. The absence of a rim upon one side furnishes an entrance. The cover is a plain board, cleated at each end to prevent warping. This hive is made in various shapes and sizes to suit the whim or needs of the user.

The size that meets with the greatest favor is that holding frames 17⅝ inches in length by 9⅛ in depth. Eight, ten, and sometimes a greater number of frames are used. Small hives, with a small number of frames, are needed in those localities where the honey harvest comes early and is of short duration. With a large hive in such a locality, there is not time to get the hive filled with brood, bees and honey before the harvest is over. Where the harvest is long continued, the large hive finds more favor. It is more important that the right size of hive should be used when working for comb honey, as, if it is too large, a great share of what should be surplus goes into the hive. In the production of extracted honey, a large hive does not prevent success, as the honey can be extracted if it is stored in the brood apartment, but it is more convenient and desirable to have the surplus stored wholly in a separate apartment.

In the foregoing style of hives, the frames are of the "hanging" style—that is, they hang from the projecting ends of the top bars. The frames are placed perhaps three-eighths of an inch apart, and can be pressed closer together, thus making a wider space from which to take out the first comb. Another style of hives has close fitting uprights, or end bars, these end bars forming two sides of the hive. The other two sides are formed by setting up boards and holding them in place by some mechanical contrivance like a loop of wire passed around the heads of nails driven into the edges of the boards. The size of such a hive can be easily changed by adding to or taking from the number of frames. This form of hive is not much used at present.

A style of hive having close fitting ends to its frames, the frames being placed in a case and the end bars pressed tightly together by thumbscrews, is being used considerably by men who are making a specialty of beekeeping. The frames and cases are shallow, two of the latter being used to make up a hive. This makes a brood nest that is horizontally divisible, which enables the beekeeper to do some things by simply handling the cases of shallow combs that in other styles of hive would necessitate the handling of combs singly. The frames being held tightly in place by screws, the cases may be inverted or used either side up. The inversion of the brood frames at the proper time induces the bees to rear greater quantities of brood, to enter the section more readily, and they also fill the frames more completely with comb, according to Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing descriptive facts.

Three Horse Eveners.

Considerable interest is manifested in three horse eveners. Modern methods and implements require more power than a two horse team of average weight can furnish. The general purpose horse on the farm does not need to be of very heavy weight, except on special occasions. It is often very convenient, too, to have a third horse for use when the team is engaged in light work. For deep plowing more power is required. With our level and well cleared fields harrows that cut both wide and deep may be used to advantage. With good roads heavy loads may be taken to market. The cost of the driver is no more, and the amount of work accomplished by a three horse team is 50 per cent or more above that of a two horse one. Better work, too, may often be done. Three horse teams are common in the city and should be more used on the farm. The lack of a good three horse evener often stands in the way.—Rural New Yorker.

A Test With Wide Tires.

The following wide tire test was made at the Ohio state university: An ordinary wagon, with a new 3 inch tire, was loaded with two long tons, or 4,480 pounds, and the draft was measured by a dynamometer. On an ordinary earth road in good condition and hard the draft was 254 pounds. On a grass field it was 468 pounds. On newly plowed land it was 771 pounds. As the draft power of an ordinary horse of 1,000 pounds is 150 pounds, two horses could draw this load with ease on an ordinary road, and 1½ tons on a grass sod, while with a narrow tire half as much, or a single ton, is a full load for a double team. Besides this the broad tires roll and level a road, so that the more it is used the better it becomes, while narrow tires cut it into ruts if at all soft.

Effect of Climate on Corn.

E. L. Sturtevant, in his notes on maize, says that the common belief that a northern climate increases earliness and decreases size is not borne out by his observations, and the idea that we must go north for seed is untenable, except that in the north are found only varieties maturing within certain periods. He thinks earlier corn must be bought by finding earlier varieties, whether in the north or south.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

His Lot as Compared With Farmers In the Northwest.

Among the farmers of the United States the New England farmer is peculiarly fortunate in his surroundings, according to the comparisons made by a writer in the New England Homestead, who appears to have had experience on farms both east and west. He says the New England farmer's markets for small amounts of produce are only three to ten miles away in the factory villages, or if he has a larger amount that cannot readily be marketed in factory villages, he can place his produce in either of several cities by paying for 100 miles of cheap transportation. His western brother must pay for at least 1,000 miles of transportation, which often costs more than one-half the price of his crop after the market is reached.

The New England farmer takes something to market nearly every week in the year, and if the produce is in a salable condition he can always expect some return, while his western brother has to wait six months at a time before he can hope to realize on his main crop, and if he tries to trade some small produce like butter and eggs for the necessaries to support his family in the meantime, he is apt to be told by the general supply merchant that "the market is overstocked already." There is then no choice for him but to go in debt for his supplies until after the next harvest. These must be paid for out of his main crop when it comes to market. At that time the supply merchant will begin to press for payment, and that will force him to sell at a price leaving him at the mercy of the supply merchant for another year. Meanwhile the New England farmer has paid his way all summer, and if in the fall he has any crop to sell, whatever that brings him may be reckoned as the profits of the season.

When the western farmer is about to begin going in debt for winter fuel and other supplies, the New England farmer betakes himself to his wood lot, where he can cut a year's supply of fuel at his leisure. If repairs are needed on buildings or fences, he can provide the material at little above cost of his own labor, or if he needs finer lumber than his own wood lot and the nearest sawmill can supply he can take a load of chestnut posts to the nearest lumber yard and exchange for what he needs.

All this time, with his cellar well stocked with salted meats, fruits and vegetables, and his poultry yards full of fowls, he suffers no anxiety on account of a bill at the supply merchant's. While the western farmer and his family are shivering over a cow manure fire in a sod shanty of two rooms, and the cattle are eating wheat straw and losing ears and tail in the blizzard, the New England farmer can read his paper by a wood fire in his ten room frame house, in the happy consciousness that his cattle are eating good hay in a warm stable.

When to Cut Corn Fodder.

A Country Gentleman correspondent writes:

The best time to cut the corn is when the ears are glazed and the husks turning white. Cut at this time not only is the fodder at its best, but there will be no shrinkage of corn and the ears will be well filled out with plump, heavy grain. Quite late in the season, when the weather is cool and there is danger of frost, late corn may be cut up green and will cure out without danger of shrinkage or of the fodder souring.

As a rule, I prefer large shocks, 120 to 144 hills to the shock, as less of the fodder will be exposed to the weather and a large shock cures out almost as soon as a small one. When the field is to be put in wheat, I prefer to carry 20 rows on each side of the shock row and make the shocks 3 by 40 hills, which makes them as close as they can stand in the row. It will cost 1 cent to 1½ more per shock, but is a great convenience in sowing the wheat, and enables you to get the corn and fodder off with very little trampling of the wheat.

Varieties of Corn.

J. L. Hills, in the Vermont station bulletin, gives tabulated data of the characteristics and composition of 13 varieties of corn. The largest yield of dry matter was made by Virginia Horse Tooth, Leaming and Egyptian Sweet. The dry matter of the Egyptian Sweet corn had a larger nutritive value, pound for pound, than that produced from any other varitey.

News and Notes.

Spanish pink is a new insecticide said to destroy potato bugs, cabbage worms and caterpillars more readily than paris green and to be less dangerous to handle.

The so called sled cutter, or harvester, is becoming quite popular and has probably done more than any other one implement to facilitate the handling of corn and to reduce the cost of harvesting it.

Provident farmers have made provision for supplementing the short hay crop by sowing turnips, fodder corn and other crops on all available land.

The west is shipping many horses to Germany and France, presumably for food purposes.

All reports indicate a big corn crop for 1895.

Attention is again called to the national irrigation congress at Albuquerque, N. M., beginning Sept. 16.

Missouri ranks first in mules, having in the last census year 251,714; the next being Texas, with 227,432, and the third Tennessee, with 203,639.

A new fact bearing on the disuse of the horse is the alleged effect on the oats market. According to the dealers, the demand for oats is considerably less than it was a year ago.

Crimson clover will succeed anywhere that red clover and wheat do, rainfall, of course, being sufficient to give it a start.

The Bay State fair, at Worcester the first week in September, promises to be of unusual interest.

Storing Potatoes.

A perfect store place is capable of being kept quite dark and cool, but quite safe from frost. Therefore it should be at least partially under the ground level, as being the easiest way of keeping frost at bay. If stored in sheds, they should not be put into large masses directly they are lifted, for they are liable to generate more warmth than is good for them, but if spread out rather thinly at first, they may, after a fortnight, be placed much thicker without any harm. But where large quantities have to be kept through the winter there is no better plan than placing them in mounds, according to The Gardener's Magazine, which advises as follows:

Select a place a little above the general level, so as to be quite safe from flooding after heavy rains, and having marked out the space required put a good layer of straw. Proceed to pack the potatoes into a conical long heap, cover with straw, and then place a sufficient thickness of soil to keep out frost, and beat it down so firm and smooth that the rain will run off into the trench surrounding it. The top should not be quiet closed up until severe frost renders it necessary to do so.

Our Woman's .....Column

THE BROOM AS A BEAUTIFIER.

O strong is the desire in some women to be physically beautiful and attractive that they will cheerfully undergo tortures that would appal a strong man. However true this may be, it is a natural and unselfish desire for women to be as lovely as possible; to make the most of the gifts that have been vouchsafed her. We all know the woman, who, after greasing her visage thickly with some "harmless" cosmetic, ties over it a torturing mask, then goes to bed, not to sleep, but to toss restlessly with the horrid incubus almost stopping her breath, thus losing 10 per cent. of the good looks that a refreshing night's sleep might have gained for her, had she retired with a perfectly clean countenance.

I once knew a charming girl noted for the beauty of her arms and hands. Every night she slept with the latter in a sort of pillory that she had arranged at the head of her bed, that they might always present an alabaster whiteness, and yet that giri pities the ignorance of the Japanese women, who sleep with their heads on a wooden pillow to preserve their coiffure.

The following is given as infallible for developing round, handsome arms, a fine chest expansion and a flesh tint of health, and it is within the reach of every woman:

In the freshness of early morning don a comfortable gown, leaving off stays and every other garment that binds the muscles of the body. Take equal parts of rose water and glycerine and rub the face, hands and neck thoroughly therewith. Draw old gloves on the hands—woolen ones if you have them, if not, very loose kid ones will do—and tie a cloth closely over the hair to exclude the dust. When thus prepared take broom and dust cloth and thoroughly clean one or two rooms, wiping down walls, pictures and sweeping the floor.

Possibly the first trial will not permit you to finish one room, but gradually, if persisted in, the exercise will develop muscles in the chest, back and arms that have hitherto lain dormant, inciting them to healthy growth and thereby enlarging in a perfectly natural and permanent manner the parts that are most in need of being strengthened, and after a time your figure will gain proportionately.

There is more virtue in that simple domestic implement, the broom, for developing the female form divine than in a whole dozen pairs of dumb bells and Indian clubs combined.

***

Women bicyclists will be interested in the thrilling story of Miss May Creditor, of Wichita, Kan. May's home caught fire and was burning merrily when that athletic young person discovered it. Leaving her family to shriek, wring their hands and throw furniture out of the windows, Miss May mounted her bicycle and pedalled at full speed to the engine-house, half a mile away. She sent the firemen to the rescue, and so saved not only her own home but a block of buildings which were catching fire from the flying sparks.

***

Ninety women are attending Dr. Sargent's summer school for the training of teachers of physical culture at Harvard. The Cambridge community refuses to be shocked by their divided skirts, and express a warm admiration for the colored shirt-waists, which the fair athletes have adopted in place of the old-fashioned gymnasium blouses.

***

The energetic and ambitious woman of wealth and leisure is an interesting study as regards her time-destroying pursuits. If she has brains above the trifling details of suits and trappings and forms and ceremonies, she goes into the arena as a philanthropist among penniless and progressive women. This step establishes her in the world of mind. Later on she takes up charity on a large scale, and she steps into society on its shoulder. Her tact, energy, unwearied powers for directing, planning, organizing and upholding are indispensable to her. Back of it all, however, is enterprise. She is at heart commercial in her instincts.

***

Paris is carrying into effect a truly Parisian scheme for helping the poor. In one of the streets on the left bank of the Seine, a receptacle has been placed into which women are entreated to throw their cast-off corsets. At the first blush—or even at the second—it is rather puzzling to imagine how the poor are to be benefited by this very delicate request, but in explanation it is stated that a sum can be realized by extracting and using up the whalebone, silk, &c., contained in these articles, and that if the appeal is liberally responded to, a handsome fund may be realized. The plan may be a success in Paris, but it is difficult to imagine even the new woman in this country publicly discarding her corsets in the sacred cause of charity.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have recently perfected an ingenious cure for dyspepsia. Their Digestive Cordial consists of a food already digested and a digester of foods happily combined.

The importance of this invention will be appreciated when we realize what a proportion of the community are victims of some form of stomach trouble. Thousands of pale, thin people have little inclination to eat, and what they do eat causes them pain and distress.

This Digestive Cordial of the Shakers corrects any stomach derangement at once. It makes thin people plump. Every one will be greatly interested to read the little book which has been placed in the hands of druggists for free distribution.

What is LAXOL? Nothing but Castor Oil made as palatable as honey. Children like it.

MOTIVE POWER ON THE FARM.

A Plea For the Gasoline Engine, Which Is Inexpensive and Easily Run.

A very important and perplexing question has been that of motive power. What was most economical, safest, most convenient and serviceable to run our feed grinder, bone mill, fodder cutter and such other machinery as it might become necessary to use. A western man who has spent considerable time and money in his attempts to solve this problem gives the benefit of his experience to farmers at large through the columns of The Prairie Farmer. His first power was a tread machine, next a horsepower, then a wind engine. He says:

But, all things considered, the power that leads all others on the farm is the gasoline engine. It is safest, because it cannot explode, and not a spark of fire is to be made. It has no boiler, and a pail of water is sufficient to run it all day. It is most convenient, for at any time you enter the barn you can have your machinery running at full speed inside of two minutes. It is more economical than any other power, as 50 or 75 cents' worth of gasoline will run it all day. No expert is needed to manage it—in fact, no one need go about it at any time, except when it needs oiling, and this only three or four times a day.

The machinery about it is very simple, and hence it is bound to be a very durable and serviceable machine. For use on the farm nothing has ever been invented that comes anyways near filling its place, and I do not think anything ever will take its place short of perpetual motion.

I can find about it no fault as a motive power on the farm, and those who are in need of a power should see this engine before purchasing. It is best to have it mounted on trucks, as a rule, so that it can be easily moved around when needed upon difficult parts of the farm or from one farm to another. It is a machine that several neighbors may own jointly, as a few days at most is about all the time any one farmer would need to use it, and two horses will easily draw it from one place to another. It is not as expensive as a steam engine of same power and can be run with one-sixth the expense required to furnish a man, wood and water necessary to run the steam engine.

With a gasoline engine and less than $200 invested in a dynamo and fixtures the farmer can light his house, barn and lawn at a very small cost, say, probably 3 cents an hour for gasoline, which is the only expense he will incur. The cost of a good gasoline engine will run from $250 to $500, for from one to six horsepower machine. The uses to which it might be put upon the farm are almost innumerable. Where the farmer is any sort of a mechanic, it could easily be arranged to do the sawing of the wood, washing, churning, pumping, besides running all the machinery about the barn. The model farm is hardly complete without this engine, and not many model farmers will try to get along without one when once apprised of its usefulness and convenience. I know there are thousands of farmers all over this land who have puzzled their brains over this question of motive power on the farm, but it has at last been solved by the invention of the gasoline engine.

The Consecrated Life.

All truly consecrated men learn little by little that what they are consecrated to is not joy or sorrow, but a divine idea and a profound obedience which can find their full outward expression not in joy and not in sorrow, but in the mysterious and inseparable blending of the two. —Phillips Brooks.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Delightful One-Day Trips to Rehobot Del., or Ocean City, Md.

On Thursday's, August 15, and 29, a special train will be run by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to Behoboth and Ocean City. A full day at either of these popular resorts will be allowed, and the lowest rates charged.

This trip affords an excellent chance to spend a day in bathing, sailing, and fishing with but a small expenditure of money.

The trains will be run on the schedule and tickets sold as follows:

	Train leaves	Exc. rate.
Wilmington, Del	6.30 A. M.	$2 00
New Castle, Del	6.42 "	2 00
Kirkwood, Del	6.57 "	1 85
Middletown, Del	7.14 "	1 65
Townsend, Del	7.21 "	1 60
Smyrna, Del	7.19 "	1 50
Clayton, Del	7.40 "	1 45
Cheswold, Del	7.50 "	1 35
Dover, Del	8 00 "	1 25
Wyoming, Del	8.08 "	1 15
Woodside, Del	8.22 "	1 10
Viola, Del	8.27 "	1 05
Felton, Del	8.32 "	1 00
Harrington, Del	8.42 "	1 00

	Exc. rate to Rehoboth.	Exc. rate to Ocean City
Milford, Del	9.00 A. M. 75 cents	$1 00
Redden, Del	9.15 " 50 "	90
Georgetown,	9.25 " 50 "	75
Lewes, Del	9.50 " 20 "	....

	Rate to Ocean City.
Frankford	9.45 A. M. 65 cents.
Selbyville	9.53 " 50 "
Bishop, Md	9.59 " 50 "

Returning, leave Rehoboth 5.40 P. M. Ocean City 5.00 P. M.

Tour to the North via. Pennsylvania road—The Last of the Season.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to the North will leave on August 20.

These tours traverse more than seventeen hundred miles of the most magnificent country, and a participant in the last tour, an extensive traveler, states that in his experience he has found no other tours of equal distance so replete in points of genuine interest, every one of which is in itself well worth the trip. The stop at Quebec, a new feature, added greatly to the success of the last tour.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson. The round-trip rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisbug, Baltimore, and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsyvania Railroad, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room, 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Delightful One-Day Trip to Rehoboth, Del.; or Ocean City, Md., at Low Rates.

On Thursday, August 22d, a special train will be run by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to Rehoboth and Ocean City. A full day at either of these popular resorts will be allowed, and the lowest rates charged.

This trip affords an excellent chance to spend a day in bathing, sailing and fishing with but a small expenditure of money.

The train will be run on the following schedule, and excursion tickets, good only on special train in each direction, will be sold at rates quoted.

	Train leaves	Exc. Rate
Lv. Wilmington, Del	5:40 a. m.	$2.00
" Newcastle, Del	5:52	2.00
" Kirkwood, Del	6:07	1.85
" Middletown, Del	6:24	1.65
" Townsend, Del	6:31	1.60

Returning, special train will leave Ocean City 5:00 p. m. Rehoboth 5:40 p. m.

Children between five and twelve years of age, one-half of the above rates.

Your Appearance MAY BE MARRED,

Your Health MAY BE AFFECTED,

Your Comfort MAY BE DISTURBED

by humiliating, annoying and disfiguring eruptions or humors of the skin, known in their various forms as

ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, RING WORM AND ITCHING PILES.

FOSTER'S

German Army and Navy Cure

IS THE

CERTAIN AND PERMANENT

REMEDY

FOR THESE AND

ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Hundreds of cases CURED attest its wonderful efficacy. SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

For CATARRH, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD and all inflammatory conditions of the Nasal Passages, use FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY CATARRH CURE. It is a positive remedy.

"Its Strange About That Letter

I never heard from it—It must have been lost."

It's stranger yet that Business Men, Farmers and Everybody do not use "Return Envelopes," preventing letters from being lost through misdirection, carelessness, &c.

They are cheaper than plain envelopes purchased in small quantities, when you have them Neatly Printed at the

TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

All Kinds of Job Printing

CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS and
CHECK BOOKS,
NOTE HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
DUE BILLS,
POSTERS &C.

Orders by mail given close attention. Address,

Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Time Tables.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after May 20, 1895, (Sunday excepted,) trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	EXP. P. M.	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. M. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P M
Philadelphia	11.16	‡7 25	‡10.20	‡2 02	‡3.46	35:59
Baltimore	7.43	6.25	8 50	12 05	3.00	5:27
Wilmington	12 01	8 13	11.03	2.59	4.27	6:53
Farnhurst		f 8.22		f 2 58		f 4:08
New Castle		8 27		3.03		7:05
State Road		f8 33		f 3.08		f 7:10
Bear		f8 38		f 3.13		7:15
Porter		8‡40			4.48	7:21
Kirkwood		8.52	a11 33	f 3.21		7:26
Mt. Pleasant		9.03		f 3.30		f 7:34
Armstrong		f 9.06				7:38
Middletown	12.44	9.13	11.49	3.39	5 11	7:43
Townsend		9 22		f 3.48	5.20	7:52
Blackbird		f 9.27		f 3 52		f 7:57
Gr'n Spring		f 9 33		f 3.58		f8:03
Clayton	1.02	9 40	12 06	4.05	5.33	8:08
Smyrna .LV		9 30	11.56	3.52	5 23	7:58
Brenford		f9.45		f 4.10		f8:13
Cheswold		f9.51		f 4.16		f 8:19
Dupont				f 4.19		
Dover	1.20	10.04	12.22	4 26	5.53	8:28
Wyoming	a 1.37	10.11	f12 28	4 33	5.58	8:34
Woodside		f10.18		f 4.40		
Viola		f10 22		f 4.45		
Felton	a 1.40	10 27	f12.39	4.49	6.10	
Harrington	1.50	10 41	12.53	5.03	6.20	
Farmington		f10 47	a 1.00		f 6.28	
Greenwood		f10.55	a 1.07		f 6.36	
Bridgeville	a 2.14	11.03	f 1.15		6.45	
Cannons		f11 08			f 6 50	
Seaford	f 2.26	11 18	1 26		6.58	
Laurel	a 2.38	11.29	f 1 36		7 09	
Delmar	2.50	11.39	1 46		7.50	
	a m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08			8.45	‡2 26	‡3.35
Laurel	f 1.21			8.15	2.36	3.36
Seaford	1.34			8 29	‡2 46	4.00
Cannons				f 8.37		f 4.08
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8 43	‡ 2 58	4.15
Greenwood				f 8.51		f 4 23
Farmington				f 8.59		f 4.31
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 13	3.20	4:44
Felton	2.32		8.14	9.22	‡ 3.30	4:53
Viola			f8.18	f 9.27		f 4:58
Woodside			f8.22	f 9 31		f 5:02
Wyoming	2:44	‡7.05	f8 29	9.38	‡ 3.41	5:09
Dover	2.50	7.11	8.35	9.45	3.47	5:16
Dupont		f7.14				
Cheswold		f7 20		f 9 54		f 5:25
Brenford		f7.24		f9 59		f 5:30
Smyrna .LV		7.19	8.42	9 55	3.52	5:28
Clayton	3.06	7.29	8.52	10.05	4.02	5:36
Gr'n spring		f7.33				f 5:40
Blackbird		f7.39		f10.15		f 5:46
Townsend		7.44	9 06	10 20	4.15	5:51
Middletown	3.29	7.53	9.15	10.29	4 24	6:02
Armstrong		f7.57				f 6:06
Mt Pleasant		8.01		f10 37		6:10
Kirkwood		8.09		10.46		6:21
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 51	4.41	6:27
Bear		f8.20		f10.56		6:31
State Road		f8 25		f11 01		6:35
New Castle		8.31	9 45	11 07		6:40
Farnhurst		f8.36	9 50	f11.12